The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,259.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances to be made to the "Proprietor of the

SHIPPING.

[illegible] ON WITH THE MALABAR, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under arrangement with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Burmah," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 22nd June at noon.

June		July.
Leave Bombay	22	Leave Madras 5
„ Carwar	24	„ Coconada 7
„ Narrakal	26	„ Vizagapatam 8
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Chilipatam 8
„ Colombo	29	„ Gopalpore 9
„ Galle	30	„ False Point 10
„ ———	July.	Arrives Calcutta 11
„ Negapatam	2	

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Coast between the latter and Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay		26	Leave Bussorah	16
„ Kurrachee.....		30	„ Fao	16
	July.		„ Bushire	20
„ Guadur	1		„ Linga	22
„ Muscat	4		„ Bunder Abbas.....	24
„ Bunder Abbas.....	6		„ Muscat	26
„ Linga	7		„ Guadur	28
„ Bushire	10		„ Kurrachee.....	31
„ Fao	11			August.
Arrive Bussorah	12		Arrive Bombay	3

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship "Martaban," 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Saturday, the 19th June, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Lord Straithnairn, who have not yet sent off boats for their goods, are requested to do so at once. After Friday, the 18th inst., Captain Reid will land all goods as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS, & Co.,
Agents, Ship Lord Straithnairn.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Duncim," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Duncim."

Bombay, 7th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Night Hawk," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Night Hawk."

Bombay, 8th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship [illegible] are requested to produce without [illegible] Invoices relating to their respective [illegible] Messrs. Lidbetter and Wilson, [illegible] the Average Bond and pay a [illegible] value of their respective [illegible]

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for Captain John Webster.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship [illegible]ingham, from London, are requested to send boats for their respective goods without delay, failing which [illegible] packages, so soon as ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain J. M. Whyte will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June, 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

OVERLAND PROVISION, just landed ex "Golconda" :—

Prime York Hams.	Double Gloster Cheese
Wiltshire Bacon.	Cheshire do.

J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.—A fresh batch of Thompson's muster No. 1, Dawson's do. „ 1, just received in good condition.

J. NEUBERG.

PONDICHERRY INDIANA CIGARS, in boxes of 250 each. Long Common Cheroots do.

J. NEUBERG.

HAVANNA CIGARS.—Purchasers of large quantities are allowed a considerable discount.

J. NEUBERG.

THE POONA HOTEL.

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL, BOMBAY.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel will be opened on the 3rd June 1869.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the compound running down to the River's side. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 29th May, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
Situate at the Junction of the
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
JEWANJEE & Co.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The Proprietors takes this opportunity to thank their numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends their Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes drive of both Railway Stations, and also within a short distance of the landing-places.

Jewanjee & Co., would also direct attention to the CHOWK HOTEL, Matheran, acknowledged to be the Best Hotel on the Hill, which is also conducted by them.

Byculla Hotel, 16th April 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £57 10s., 2nd class £36 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbourne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship Neera, 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 23rd June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CARWAR.

NOTICE.—The Agents British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) have despatched the steam-ship "Scotia" to Carwar, where she will remain during the ensuing week to load any cotton offering for Bombay.

For freight apply in Carwar to Mr. J. E. Yates, Company's Agent, or here to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—The French ship Winslow, having been cleared at the Custom House, will sail for Point de Galle immediately. All claims against the ship to be sent to me to the care of Messrs. Blackwell & Co., on or before the 20th instant.

LA BASTE, Master.

Bombay, 17th June, 1869.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Hindostan, lately arrived from London, are requested to send off boats at once to take delivery of their cargo, otherwise it will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain White will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents ship Hindostan.

Bombay, 17th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees for the following Goods, landed from the wrecked ship Bucentaur, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and if not claimed within two days from this date will be sold by Public Auction on account of whom it may concern :—

P B 4 bales HH 1 bale WC B 1 case.
ER B 2 cases JH A 1 case.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for Captain J. Webster.

WANTED, by a Firm in Calcutta, a Parsee or Hindoo Salesman. He must have a good knowledge of manufactured goods and of general business. Apply, stating terms expected, with copies of testimonials to B. X., office of this paper.

THE Committee in charge of the erection of a new Portuguese Church do hereby give notice that a Meeting will take place in the new building of Mr. Salvador Patricio de Sousa, at Cavel on Sunday next, the 20th instant, to take further steps with reference to the above Church. Those interested are requested to attend.

J. N. FONCEICA, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th June, 1869.

PAPER FOR SALE.—Foolscap, superfine cream laid 14 lb., seconds yellow wove 9 and 11 lb.; Handmade Post 21 and 21 lb., Demy 24 lb. and Royal 44 lb.; Cartridge, cream shade rolled, 22½ by 24 in. and 25½ by 27½ in.; Backing 277 lb. and Brown Casing 50 lb.

Also on the way,—Foolscap cream laid 12 to 14 lb.; Handmade Foolscap 15½ lb., Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter size, Medium 34 lb. and super-royal 50 lb.; Printing, Double Demy 34 and 38 lb.; Blotting superior, pink 17 to 27 lb. and blue 38 lb.; Glazed Backing 300 lb.

Apply to our godown-keepers

Forbes Street, 17th June, 1869. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, up to Monday the 21st instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works :—

1. Draining the ground in rear of the Officers' Bungalows on the Esplanade.
2. Providing wooden covers to Wells Nos. 2, 10, 11, 53, 58 and 69 on the Esplanade.
3. Providing Stable and Latrine accommodation for the offices located in the Town Barracks.
4. Repairing the road from the Commodore's Bungalow to the Band Stand.

The Officiating Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied, and all further particulars furnished, on application at the office of

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, PRESIDENCY.

Bombay, 16th June, 1869.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Fifth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned at Amjeed Bagh, Broach, on Monday, the 5th July, 1869, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Report and Account of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 22nd June to 5th July, both days inclusive.

By order,
p.p. JAMES GREAVES & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and General Managers,
R. H. CHEETHAM.

Broach, Amjeed Bagh, 15th June, 1869.

SELLING OFF.

List of Table Ornaments.

A pair—Venus coming out of a shell—Alabaster—on stands of marble, five feet high	Rs. 200	0
Ditto Centre Pieces, Basins held up by swans with outspread wings—Marble	30	0
Ditto Candle Sticks—Marble.....	5	0
Ditto Vases—Alabaster	15	0
Ditto Mother with two Children—Alabaster.....	45	0
Marble Ass, on stand	50	0
Venus sitting in a chair	15	0
Figure of a Lady with goat by her side	25	0
Two Angels on a stand with outspread Wings	50	0
An ornamental Table Jug, Gold and Red	20	0
A large Centre piece—Marble	30	0
A Wafer Stand „	2	0
A large Marble Basket, with cover	30	0
A small do. do.	6	0
A Group of Dogs on stand—Marble	10	0
Venus and Cupid—Alabaster—on stand..	20	0
A pair of Plates—Marble	2	0
Figure of Tiger, on stand—Marble	35	0
Ditto Lion „ „	35	0
Figure of Faith, Hope, and Charity—Alabaster—on stand	50	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gentleman's Office Cabinet, of sizes	25	0
Flutes by Boosey and Son, London	10	0
Quoits, per set	12	0
Swan Quoills, per bundle	5	0
Pewter Ink Stands, each from	3	8
A Chess Board, complete, handsomely cut	30	0
Writing Desks, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, complete	25	0
Dunnythorpe Coffee, 7 lbs in a bag, per bag	3	8
Photographs of H. M. the Queen, principal men of Europe, of Actresses, &c., each.....	0	12
Playing Cards, De La Rue's best, from Rs. 1 to, per pack,...	2	0
Sealing Wax, De La Rue's best, per lb	2	8
Mourning Stationary, per packet.....	2	8
Ditto 100 Envelopes	2	0
Ink, Stephenson's Blue-Black Writing Fluid, per pint...	0	12
Do. do. Blue and Red Ink, in bottles of all sizes.		
Blank Books, of sizes, half and full bound.....		
Ledgers, Cash Books, and Day-Books		
Patent Spring Ink Bottles from Rs. 2 each, to	3	0
Tracing Cloth, of different widths, per yard	1	8
Steel Pens, Mitchell's Correspondence Pens, per box.....	1	0
Do. do. „ 3rd „ and „ R's	1	4
Lead Pencils, of all descriptions, per dozen.....	1	8
Drawing cases, Pencils, Knife, and Rubber, complete, per case	2	4
Cricket Balls, each.....	2	8
Do. Bats.....	3	0
An Office Writing Table, Blackwood, with shelf attached..	25	0
Letter Clips, spring, of sizes..... ..... each	2	8
Scents of all kinds, per bottle.....	1	4
Toilet Vinegar, per bottle	1	0
Measuring Tapes of all kinds, each.....	4	8
Dram Flasks, each.....	2	0,
Penknives, with two, three, & four blades, Ivory handle...	3	0
Faber's Ink and Pencil Erasers, each.....	0	8
Mappin's best Cutlery, Ivory handle, per set.....	50	0
Ditto common.....	40	0
Moulding Slates, Faber's best	1	6
Rowland's Dentifrice, per box	1	4
Porcelain Slates, each	1	0
A Concertina, sweet toned	20	0
A Despatch Box	35	0
Draft Boards, with Men complete	6	0

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed on all cash purchases.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay & Poona, 17th June, 1869.

CORN FLOURS

Received by Weekly Steamer.

ROWN & POLSON'S, & KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Packets of 1 lb. each	0 14	1 0
Do. do. (per dozen only) each	0 12	0 14

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufacturers, offer the very best Velocipedes at prices from £6 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of Tangye Brothers & Holman, of 10, Laurence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Ransome & Co. All communications to be made to the General Manager, A. DAVIS, 14, Strand, London.

*** "The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained for 8 annas of the publisher of this Journal.

MALVERN COLLEGE

President and Visitor,
The Lord Bishop of Worcester.

Head Master,
The Rev. Arthur Faber, M. A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

This College is conducted on the model of the Great Public Schools, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

The Sons of Gentlemen are educated at a moderate cost, and prepared for Oxford or Cambridge, and for all Military and Civil Examinations.

Scholarships of considerable value are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the Assistant Masters, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to Non-proprietors. For Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies; or of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,	
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,	
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.	

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	
Chateau Lalande, Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule, „	„ 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0	
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry.....	Labelled.....	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„ 32 0 „ 17 8
Good Sparkling, } Silver Foil	„	„ 27 0 „ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil.....	„ 32	„ 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ Braunberger	„ 27	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 28	...
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23	...

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale.....	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Buck seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine.....	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1862, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose :—

Cognac, superior, very old Pale Black capsule		Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule.....		„ 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule.....		„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 21
„ „ Scotch...	Do.	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap French imitations we d not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White.....	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, ...	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best).....		20

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.

The Agents for the above firm have the pleasure to announce the arrival ex "Gaulois" and "Courier de Bombay" of first shipments of Charles Tovey's Champagnes quoted as follows :—

Ay		Rs. 26
Extra dry Sillery Royal		„ 36
Royal Bouzy		„ 40
Verzenay Imperial		„ 50

CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS.

Ay, per case of 4 dozens		„ 31
Royal Bouzy do. (very dry)		„ 50

Attention is requested to the following.

Clarets.—C. T.'s Médoc ordinaire...		„ 15
St. Estephe (2. B.)		„ 30
Charles Tovey's § 1		„ 40
Sauterne		„ 25
Burgundies.—Beaune		„ 30
Chablis		„ 30
Pouilly Blanc		„ 25
Sparkling Moselle.—Muscat Moselle		„ 36
Sherries.—Pale dry dinner		„ 24
Choice Amontillado		„ 28
Choicest Solera		„ 40
Cognac Brandy.—Charles Tovey's § 1		„ 32

Pints of most of the above at Rs. 2 per 2 dozen Case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Co., Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under :—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

Credit.		Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
25 0	C		Red—A pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry ...	29 0
33 0	¼		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine ...	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old.....	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety.....	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle. 45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.			Cash.
18 0		(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.....	16 0
24 0		(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine.....	21 0
30 0		(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0		Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pale, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
39 0		Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39 0		Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*42 0		Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0		Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
*43 0		Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0		Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintag and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0		Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA—12TH JUNE, 1869.

Very little business reported to-day in Government Securities. Some 4 per cents. sold at Rs. 5-4 discount, and 5 per cents of 1856-57 at R. 9-8 premium.

The transactions in shares were:—
Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,635.
National Bank shares at Rs. 187½.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 280.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Bengal Coal Co. took place this morning. The Directors' Report was adopted and the accounts passed; a dividend of Rs. 70 per share, being at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, was declared, payable on and after 15th instant. A large portion of the accumulated profits, exceeding two lakhs, have been used in new works and plant; it is proposed to call a special meeting in order to convert this amount into new capital by the issue of one new share for every 10 old shares, having effect from 30th April last.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 17.

Pottinger, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 17.

Weir, Major, 2nd Queen's, to rejoin, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier General J. Forbes, C.B., is appointed to act on the Divisional Staff of the Bombay Army during the absence of Major General Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B.

Lieutenant G. LeB. Simmons, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Public Works Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant M. A. Rowlandson, Madras Staff Corps, having been relieved of the charge of the accounts of the late Commissariat Depot at Zoulla, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Lieutenant G. E. Harris, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, under Rule XI. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The furlough granted to Major E. L'Estrange, Staff Corps, in G.G.O. No. 274 of 31st May 1869, is cancelled on the ground.

Lieutenant W. Reynolds, Staff Corps, Second Squadron Officer 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule XV. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, and under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, dated 22nd April 1865.

Surgeon A. M. Rogers has been appointed Acting Presidency Surgeon, 1st District, and Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Captain and Brevet Major John Henry Porter Malcolmson, 8th June 1869.
Captain Michael Weekes Willoughby, 9th June 1869.
Captain Newman Burfoot Thoyts, 9th June 1869.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Churchill, C.B., Political Agent at Zanzibar, has been allowed leave of absence for six months on medical certificate.

Dr. J. Kirk has been appointed to act as Political Agent at Zanzibar until further orders, performing at the same time the duties of Agency Surgeon.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon T. B. Beatty, appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon, first Division, and Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, has been permitted, at his own request, to return to his appointment as Medical Officer in charge of the Yerrowda Jail, and Superintendent of the Jail in the Poona City. This order to have effect from the date of Dr. Beatty's resuming charge of his appointments.

Messrs. A. Edginton and F. H. Souter, C.S.I., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 12th instant.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following order, which appeared in the London Gazette of the 7th ultimo:—

"INDIA OFFICE, MAY 4th, 1869.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Francis Lloyd, Esquire, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay."

Maxwell Melvill, Esq., appointed to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the usual declaration of office on the 12th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell to act as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D., during the absence of Mr. G. Norman or until further orders.

Mr. J. K. Spence acted as First Assistant Collector of Sattara from 9th to 23rd April 1869, both day inclusive.

Mr. J. Jardine has been re-appointed to act as Second Assistant Collector of Poona from 4th instant.

Mr. W. H. Blackwell acted as Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Hydrabad, in addition to his own duties of Head Accountant, during the absence of Mr. B. Bradford on privilege leave.

Mr. W. Patton acted as Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Hydrabad from 17th November 1868 to 9th February 1869.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. Williams, M. D., is appointed to act as Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind during Dr. Ffolliott's absence on leave.

Surgeon A. M. Rogers, Presidency Surgeon, Second District, is appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon, First District, and Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College.

Surgeon M. M. Mackenzie received charge of the Civil Medical duties of Dharwar, and of the Lunatic Asylum at that Station, on the 7th instant, before office hours, from Assistant Surgeon R. H. Beatty.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Girdalal Ruttonlal Duplitary is permitted to resign the Government Service.

Apothecary W. Conway, on general duty at the Presidency, is appointed to the temporary medical charge of the Political Agency at Sadra, in the room of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Girdalal Ruttonlal, who has been permitted to resign the Government Service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(IRRIGATION BRANCH.)

Mr. A. C. Falles received charge of the office of Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Belgaum and Dharwar, on the afternoon of the 24th May 1869.

Mr. J. R. Hatherley, Assistant Engineer, acted as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Belgaum and Dharwar, from the 18th April 1869 to 24th May 1869, both days inclusive.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon A. M. Rogers, M.D., has been appointed Acting Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College, vice Dr. Beatty, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend C. Laing, M.A., is permitted to retire from the service from the 5th May 1869, the date of his departure from Bombay. The furlough to Europe granted to him by Government Notification dated 5th May 1869 is hereby cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. T. Crockett, late I. N., is appointed to act as Marine Storekeeper during the absence of Lieutenant Searle, on medical certificate in England.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. W. B. Mulock, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Surat, returned to and resumed his duties on the forenoon of the 12th May 1869, the unexpired portion of his privilege leave being cancelled.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard and Mr. C. B. Pritchard respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collector of Khandeish, on the 29th May 1869, after office hours.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Major Harpur and Lieut. Portman respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Sattara, on the 31st May 1869, in the forenoon.

Messrs. G. Vidal and J. Jardine respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, on the 4th instant, in the afternoon.

Messrs. T. M. Mason and A. C. Jervoise respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Sub-Collector of Sholapoor, on the 7th instant, in the forenoon.

Messrs J. Jardine and C. W. Bell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona on the 4th instant in the afternoon.

Mr. G. Waddington, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmednuggar, having returned to duty on the 8th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave for one month granted to him from the 12th May last is cancelled.

Messrs. A. Keyser and G. Waddington respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur on the 8th instant, in the forenoon.

Messrs. W. A. East and G. F. Sheppard respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector of Canara on the 7th instant, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Mr. M. Melvill and Major W. Widdicombe respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judicial Commissioner in Sind on the 5th June 1869, before office hours.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, June 12.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major W. Williamson, 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry, is appointed to the Civil medical charge of Saugor, in the Central Provinces, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State:—

Colonel H. Man, Madras Staff Corps, to be Superintendent of Port Blair, and the Nicobars.

Captain F. L. Playfair, Madras Staff Corps, to be Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, and the Nicobars.

Lieutenant R. C. Evanson, of the Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burmah, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon.

Mr. J. V. D. de Wet, Government advocate at Maulmain, is appointed to be Government advocate at Rangoon, vice Mr. Donald Macleod, deceased, with effect from the date on which he entered on the duties of the office.

Lieutenant H. B. Jacob, of the 24th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle in the Central Provinces, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Colin Browning, or until further orders.

The following Police Officers, of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, have passed the lower standard of examination in departmental tests:—

Mr. E. Moffat, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Akolah District, with credit.

Mr. H. Cosgrave, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bassein District.

Inspector Johnston, of the Booldanah District Police, with credit.

Messrs. Theodore Kleinknecht, Alexander Dunlop, and Nago Roa are appointed temporarily to be Assistants to the Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars.

Mr. J. A. Guerin, Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has obtained two years' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate.

The Reverend J. P. Boswell, appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival in India on the 10th ultimo. Mr. Boswell is appointed to be Chaplain of the town of Rangoon in succession to the Reverend W. West, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. L. Rice, Inspector of Schools, 1st Circle, in Mysore, is granted six months' leave of absence to Europe on private affairs, together with ten days' preparatory leave under the Uncovenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. F. B. Clerk, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey, Mysore, having passed the prescribed departmental test, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Superintendent with effect from the 14th April 1869.

In consequence of the departure to Europe on furlough of Captain M. B. S. Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade, in British Burmah, the following promotions are sanctioned as a temporary arrangement:—

Mr. H. W. Beddy, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade.

Major A. R. McMahon, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

Captain G. A. Strover, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade. Lieutenant W. G. Hughes, Cantonment Magistrate at Rangoon, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade.

Captain R. Hudlestone, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted 12 days' preparatory leave to proceed to Bombay, whence he will take his departure to Europe on two years' furlough granted him through the Military Department.

Consequent on the departure of Captain R. Hudlestone, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on furlough, the following promotions are sanctioned as a temporary arrangement:—

Captain J. T. Bushby, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Captain H. C. Menzies, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate, until further orders, as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Captain D. W. Laughton, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, with effect from the date of his assuming [illegible] privilege leave.

Lieutenant J. S. Alexander, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, during the absence of Captain Laughton, on privilege leave.

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Lieutenant J. E. Alexander.

Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsejee, who was appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class during Captain Laughton's absence on privilege leave, to continue to officiate in that class until that officer returns to duty.

Captain A. Farrer, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted 10 days' preparatory leave to proceed to Bombay with a view of obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Captain C. Wodehouse, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Captain Farrer.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Officiating Settlement Officer o Raepore, is, until further orders, appointed to officiate, in addition to his other duties, as Deputy Commissioner of that District, in the grade of Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class with effect from the 20th May 1869.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. R. Hogg made over charge of the office of Post Master General of Bombay to Major G. M. Battye on the forenoon of the 22nd February 1869.

Mr. T. G. Trevor is appointed to officiate for Mr. W Donald, as Examiner of Claims, Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Arthur Innis Shuldham, of the Bengal Staff Corps is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Surgeon W. J. Palmer, M. D., 1st Assistant, Presidency General Hospital, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent:—

Captain H. D. Metcalfe, Officiating Wing Subaltern and, Officiating Adjutant, 6th Infantry, to be Wing Subaltern, vice Lieutenant A. F. Dobbs, appointed to another situation.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Home Department, No. 2515, dated 1st June 1869, the services of Assistant Surgeon D. O'C. Raye, M. D., Civil Surgeon of Nursingpore, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Daniel Mocatta, Major George William Fraser, Major John James Eckford, Major Hungerford Meyer Boddam,—9th June 1869.

Major Henry Prevost Babbage, Major William Henry Binny, Major James Sebastian Rawlins, Major John James Dalzell,—10th June 1869.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 23 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the dates specified under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866 subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Charles Allan McDougall, Captain William Brooke Thomson, and Capta Henry Zouch Darrah,—8th June 1869.

Captain Robert Cadell and Captain Henry Edward Whish—9th June 1869.

Lieutenant Henry Charles Kemble, late 3rd European Light Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 10th June 1869 under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotions by Brevet are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Hugh Henry Gough, C. B., V. C., Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain John Innis Robinson, Bengal Cavalry, promoted to Major,—30th March 1869, in succession to General J. Morgan, C. B., Madras Infantry, deceased.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 305 of the 12th March last, granting leave of absence to Colonel G. M. Hill, Military Accountant, Calcutta, for six months to visit Simla on medical certificate, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the Military Account Department during the remainder of Colonel Hill's absence, or until further orders:—

Colonel C. F. M. Mundey, Presidency Pay Master, to officiate as Military Accountant, Calcutta.

Major C. L. Brown, Deputy Pay Master, Presidency Circle, to officiate as Presidency Pay Master.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Allen, Officiating Deputy Pay Master at Allahabad, to officiate as Deputy Pay Master Presidency Circle.

The services of Cornet C. W. B. Bell, of the 5th Lancers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed as a temporary arrangement at the disposal of the Government of Madras, for employment with a Native Regiment in British Burmah, to qualify for civil employment.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 8s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolams & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	£1 0s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	p.bale Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Cargo	Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Mary Scott	Wilson	Point de Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Asfracana, Wilson, to Havre.
Ship Vicksburg, Strachan, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June 11 City of Perth ..... McKelvied ..... London, March 20.

DEPARTURES.

June 11 Bianca ..... —— ..... ——
Soukar ..... —— ..... ——
City of Edinburgh ..... —— ..... ——

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
SECOND EDITION, FOR JUNE.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Rates by Steamers.
Rates in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Rates in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G Street, 30, Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 22nd June, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	June 22	Tuesday	Aug. 3
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 10
,,	July 6	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 31
,,	,, 27	,,	Sept. 7

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 25th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Register-letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	June 25	Friday	Aug. 6
,,	July 9	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 23	,,	Sept. 3

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	July 9	Friday	Oct. 1
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 26
,,	Sept. 3	,,	Nov. 29

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

13th July.	9th October.
13th August.	6th November.
7th September.	4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

July 7th.	October 4th.
August 9th.	November 5th.
September 9th.	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	June 22nd.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	June 25th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	July 9th.	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of closing Inland Mails, to remain in force until further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Sholapore, the Deccan, Ahmednuggur, Scroor, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nogotna, Minar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ruthnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

GALLAGHER—MULROONEY—June 12th, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, Mr. J. Gallagher, Medical Department, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Mulrooney, of the same Department.

PANDRUNG VENAIK—VENJI BAI—June 15th, at Gowalia Tank, Pandrung Venaik Karmarker, Konkonast Chitpawun Brahmin, to Venu Bai, daughter of Prabhakar Krushna Paranjpey, and relict of the late Narain Vishnu Baput, of the district of Alibaug.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—June 16th, at Neemuch, from cholera, Eliza, the beloved wife of Sub-Conductor Jorge Adams, of the Commissariat Department, deeply regretted by his dear relatives.

DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE—June 15th, at Surat, Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee Nuriman, deeply regretted by his dear relatives.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

MACPHERSON—June 12th, at No. 36 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of the Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869.

SIXTY-SIX Opposition Deputies have been returned by the French electors, and the Emperor has once more evoked the *Spectre Rouge*. The good middle class of Paris have been frightened by a great parade of military force, and the Emperor and Empress have enjoyed the luxury of braving a storm which, for our parts, we have no doubt the police stirred up. Not that there is in the telegrams a tittle of evidence indicating the existence of any storm at all. We hear of "serious disturbances," street rows probably: we are told that Paris was "uneasy" on the 12th, and not without reason. For, although the Emperor and his spouse had driven quietly without an escort through the principal thoroughfares on the afternoon of the 11th, although they had been cheered by the spectators, yet a little later Paris saw the ominous spectacle of troops—infantry and cavalry—and artillery on the Boulevards and other places of importance. Paris, remembering what happened in 1851, might well be uneasy, not knowing how soon the Chassepot and the cannon might come into play. In order to impart an air of greater earnestness to the scene, Marshal Niel and the grenadiers of the Imperial Guard were under arms all night at the Tuileries. The next day the shopkeepers, duly impressed, closed their shops on the Boulevards. The police swept up some hundreds of prisoners, and the military occupation of the strategic and tactical points of the capital was completed with increased rigour. The next day, so rapidly are the transformation scenes in these political dramas effected, "Paris resumed its ordinary aspect." The blow having been struck, and the French bourgeoisie having been sufficiently scared, the *Journal Officiel* treated the whole affair historically, and informed the public that the Government had long been acquainted with the intentions of the disturbers, and that to the ringleaders justice would be meted out—a statement we doubt, because until the contrary is proven, we shall believe that the whole transaction had an official origin. These histrionic displays are part of the Napoleonic machinery of Government. No one understands the French better than the Emperor, that is not the least of his titles to rule over them; another is that he has the courage to act upon his judgment. When the popular movement, which he sometimes stimulates by adroit phrases, appears to be going a little too fast, he pulls it up sharp by a terror-striking military display. Understanding the science of exigencies he proves equal to the work. The formidable demonstration of the 11th and 12th of June, not only served to repress and crush the republicans and terrorists, who have for centuries abounded in Paris under different names, but to exercise a strong influence over the new Legislative Body which is to meet in a few days. The Ministerial orators are furnished with a fine supply of weapons wherewith to belabour the Opposition; and the Emperor is supplied with an excellent excuse for not realizing the obscure and qualified promises thrown out in his speech at Chartres. For our part we do not blame the Emperor. He is a most fitting ruler for a nation alternately turbulent and subservient, admirable in many respects, endowed with some of the highest intellectual gifts, but almost wholly devoid of that moderating give-and-take political sense, that regard for fair play, which are essential to the enjoyment of political liberty. An iron despotism which uses the noble words freedom, right, law as counters—a sort of inconvertible political currency—which is based upon an overpowering military force duly fed at intervals with that intoxicating food styled *la gloire*, and guided by a watchful relentless intelligence, is the only kind of Government likely to ensure the French people a maximum of quiet. For this they pay dearly, but every system has its drawbacks, and the Emperor is not responsible for the salient defects in the political side of French character. The recent grand display of force in Paris exhibits one of the modes of securing submission. There may have been some legitimate ground for the strong measure adopted, but, considering the Napoleonic system, so successfully applied to France, we have not the least doubt that the most was made of the pretext, and that the police had a great deal to do with the "serious disturbances." It is a hint to a new Chamber which will boast of 65 opposition members; and the hint, we may be sure, will be taken. As to danger of a real revolt, so long as Napoleon keeps his senses, *that* may be entered as *nil* in the political balance sheet of the Empire.

OUR brethren who dwell in and about the valley of the Lower Ganges, whether they wear the sacred thread of the Heaven-born or abide on the wrong side of the pale, seem to lose their sense of fair play whenever the name of our much-abused city passes through their minds. We have had of late several small and one large example of this unhappy feeling. Bombay is a real port on the ocean, the nearest port to Europe, the destined entrepot of trade, not only with Western India, but the whole basin of the Ganges from Allahabad to Delhi; with Central India; when the railways are completed with a large portion of Madras; and in due time with the Punjab. That we enjoy this advantage is due to the bounties of Nature far more than the enterprise of man. But our friends resent it; they have embarked in a vain contest with Nature, not the less unpleasant because it is vain; and they are eager, by protective measures, to reduce our advantages of situation to a minimum. For example, much public money has been spent in providing railway communication between our port and the interior. The object, of course, was the imperial one of securing the greatest facilities of trade and travel to the whole empire. But what does Calcutta propose? That she should have a special set of port dues, lower of course than ours, in the hope of attracting ships to the Hooghly! Again, there is special rejoicing at Serampore over every additional package that is landed at Kurrachee, not because it is good to see Kurrachee flourish, as we hope it may long continue to flourish, but because in Kurrachee is seen a rival to Bombay. Not long since Colonel Trevor reported in favour of the longer line from Bombay to Delhi. His report is applauded, not because it favours a better, but because it favours a longer line, thereby diminishing the stress of competition between holy Calcutta and outcast Bombay. Nor is this the only reason. Colonel Keatinge has dreamt a dream, in which he sees Bombay superseded and humbled altogether by the port of the Indus; and our Gangetic brethren enthusiastically applaud the project. Colonel Trevor and Colonel Keatinge are, of course, guiltless of any share in this desire to put Bombay "in her place;" but their sincere proposals are none the less used for the purpose.

These are trifles, mere straws in the air. The large example is the new mode of supporting the intrusive Bank of Bengal in this city. It now appears that the offending Agency is to be maintained as a stepping-stone to a Bank of India. Utterly unable to prove that the intruder does not keep his place by virtue of false pretences, never attempting to answer the argument that it is a public injury to have two Government Banks competing for the same business, the Gangetic philosophers, whose *bête noire* is Bombay, are driven to avow that the Agency is kept here as a means of forcing on the establishment of a Government Bank for all India, head quarters, of course, Calcutta. The mere existence of a Bank of Bombay is intolerable to the patricians of Bengal; but its existence without a protest in the shape of an intruder would be a State recognition of sin. Now we ask the moralists of Bengal whether the end justifies the means. Government accorded a specific privilege for a specific purpose—the Bank of Bengal fulfils the purpose and remains to execute others. The moralists turn up their eyes, say their prayers, and applaud the evasive institution. Why, even they would not tolerate such conduct in private life. A Bank of India may be a good or a bad thing. But whether it be the one or the other, was any object ever pursued by such unworthy means? And for what is the moral degradation incurred? To secure the triumph of the Bank of Bengal, to secure the dependence of the people of Bombay. We say this is a large example of the jealousy which consumes our brethren of the Ganges. Their Bank was permitted to enter our precincts on a showy pretext—it wishes to remain as a garrison lodged here by the superior power! Financially, we are regarded as a feudatory state; and now it is proposed that we should be annexed! To allow the longer continuance of this intrusive agency in utter disregard of every honourable principle, on the plea that it is an engine essential to the forced construction of a Bank of India, would be creditable to the College of Jesuits, but a plea, which if acted on, will brand disgrace on the name and fame of the Indian Government. And all this for what?—to save the pride of Calcutta; since new Bank of India is but old Bank of Bengal writ large.

IT is a somewhat remarkable fact that scarcely one State in Europe is ruled by a sovereign sprung from the people over whom he holds, or is supposed to hold, sway. The Queen of England may no doubt be fairly entitled to the name of Englishwoman, but she can only derive it from the land of her birth, not from her ancestral line. Indeed, England never had but one English ruler, Oliver Cromwell, and even the blood in his veins was diluted by a dash of the Stuart. Normans, Plantagenets, Tudors, Stuarts, Guelphs—but no men or women of thorough English strain. However, like other people, we have nationalized our Kings and Queens. France, during this century at least, has preferred a foreigner. Napoleon I. was really an Italian; and Napoleon III.—the historic doubts touching his parentage are notorious. The neighbouring kingdom of Spain was, until lately, ruled by a Bourbon; while the royal Portuguese line of Braganza has been merged in the absorbing House of Coburg. Belgium is held by a Coburg, and the head of the Greek State is a Danish

THE TRAGEDY AT VEPERY.

The following letter appears in the *Madras Athenæum* :—

SIR,—I am informed that the body of the murderer of Lieutenant Brooking, 35th Regiment Native Infantry, was given over to the murderer's friends and relatives, and, as it must of course have received burial according to the rites and ceremonies of the Mahomedan religion, the murderer has, in the opinion of his relatives, friends, and sympathizers, secured to himself that which almost all men aim at, namely, happiness in the future. The murderer has, therefore, accomplished nearly all he desired. He has committed murder, he has gratified his feelings of revenge, he has escaped punishment altogether, and has secured his future happiness. It is true he murdered only one person instead of several as he wished to do, but that was a mere accident, and it is also true that he would have preferred to murder another officer instead of Mr. Brooking if he could have guided events a little more to his own liking; but after all, having secured a part at all events of his intended prey, he no doubt died well gratified. His object has to all intents and purposes been gained successfully and completely. I write to ask, could not some of this success have been foiled? What were the authorities about that they did not cause this murderer's body to be dragged out of the hospital by the legs down the high way and buried with lime in a hole dug at the bottom of a ditch? If a precedent were wanting, it could be found in the annals of the great mutiny. The officer commanding the murderer's regiment might, of course, have done this on his own responsibility, but not every man likes to act on his own responsibility, and therefore the higher powers should direct in such matters, or there should be an established law for such cases. If this havildar had known that his body would be treated like that of a dog, it is very probable he never would have committed this foul murder of an innocent man, who was as kind-hearted a gentleman as any in the service. Is it yet too late for the authorities to show some sense of the horror this crime should call forth, and to degrade the murderer? Otherwise he will surely be glorified by his friends, and may probably have imitators in future times. A SPECTATOR.

Madras, 10th June.

THE LATE CYCLONES AT CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman, June* 12.)

The following telegram, received yesterday by the Marine Department, has been kindly placed at our disposal :—

"Ship Indomitable dismasted and towed into Saugor by the Sophia Joakim. Pilot wishes her to be telegraphed at once to Calcutta."

The steamer Sir W. Peel, which was despatched after the cyclone to visit some of the houses of refuge in the Soonderbuns, has returned without meeting with any unfortunates, or seeing any indications of wrecks. The Koel, which was to have visited the remaining refuge houses, has not yet returned.

We are glad to hear that the Moulmein is safe at Chittagong. The agents, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., have placed at our disposal the following telegram :—

"Chittagong, 9th, 14-20.—No news of Cheduba. Moulmein, all safe. Put in here from stress of weather to-day. Experienced bad weather since Monday. Foreyard broken."

We observe from the telegraph report that no less than fifteen ships are reported as having arrived at Saugor on Friday. Amongst others is the Charles Maureau which has been out from Liverpool 192 days; the Lutterworth, from Shields, 154 days; Simla, from London, 107 days; Oriana, from London, 101 days; Lord Canning, from Liverpool, 102 days; Robin Hood, from Liverpool, 133 days; and the Ganges, from Liverpool, 112 days out. The other arrivals are from the coast ports.

We are glad to learn that the original estimate of the loss in the river is likely to turn out very much exaggerated. The Landing and Shipping Company lost five, and Messrs. Fraser and Company have lost two boats. The boats of this firm were laden with 215 cases of railway spikes; one boat, with 65 cases, will very likely be recovered. We have ascertained that the Comorin did not part her own chain. The chain that parted was the pendant chain of the mooring,—a two-inch chain.

We understand that all the two-inch chains will be removed and replaced by two-and-a-half-inch chains, the size used in laying down the new moorings.

The steamer Undaunted was sent out on Thursday to search the Sandheads, and to look after the Mutlah light-ships. She will also make a search after the Moulmein, which went out seeking for traces of the Cheduba. We hear, also, that Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenie will despatch a steamer to-day to search for the Moulmein.

Two steamers have been sent to search the sea face of the Soonderbuns.

We learn that the cyclone of Wednesday last raged as fiercely at Port Canning as the storm of 1867. Canning seemed to be this time as near the centre as on the former occasion, judging from the shortness of the lull, which did not exceed five minutes. From Tuesday afternoon the weather had been gusty, and it continued to blow with increasing force through the night, until it culminated in a terrific burst from 8 A.M. till 2 P.M. on Wednesday. The barometer fell to 28° 70'. Immense quantities of rain fell and blew about in all directions, so that until the afternoon it was impossible to make out the condition of the surrounding houses. When the weather cleared, however, it became apparent that little or no damage had been sustained, beyond the stripping off of a few patches of plaster here and there from the Port Canning Company's buildings, although the force of the wind was shown by the fact of iron bars, an inch and a half in thickness, being bent in bending the jill-mills most exposed to the blast. With the exception of a few feet of roofing, which were turned back, no injury was sustained by the rice-mills or any of the company's buildings. The store-hulks rode through the cyclone without being driven from their moorings, but a few boats are reported missing. One death occurred, that of a Chinaman, whose hut was blown down on him. True to its traditions the Municipality had neglected to keep the drains open, and consequently a great deal of the rain water overflowed them; it is, however, rapidly sinking into the earth, and will probably have entirely disappeared before efficient steps are taken to keep in proper order what would, in better hands, prove one of the best systems of drainage in India.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A DROLL and somewhat unpleasant mistake occurred during the past week at the Great Eastern. It appears that a precocious young gentleman had absconded from some place up-country with a sum of Rs. 500 alleged to have been stolen from his employers. He was also suspected of having uttered some forged currency notes. The police were put on his track and they traced him to Barrackpore, where he purchased some pickles, &c. at an oilman's stores. The scene then changed to the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta. A young gentleman whose name was *not* that of the missing gentleman was arrested an hour after midnight, in his bed, on the charge of forgery and theft by virtue of a warrant to take the body of the said absconding gentleman. In vain he protested. His room was searched, and by most extraordinary coincidence, two bottles of pickles, some sardines, and some jam were found in his possession. He was therefore taken to the lock-up and a person from Barrackpore, who knew the real Simon Pure was sent for. On his arrival the identifier appeared immensely surprised at the wonderful resemblance, but at once stated that the prisoner was not the right man, as the voice was not the same. The hands were the hands of Esau, but the voice was the voice of—somebody else. So the poor unfortunate gentleman was set at liberty at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He is furious. Every evening at the table d'hote he enlarges on his woes—relates how he was in a delicious sleep and was disturbed to be dragged to a jail—how he fell among thieves and other common offenders there—how he was stripped and examined. How, with the exception of a cup of tea given him by a charitable jailor, he was without refreshment for sixteen hours. He vows vengeance on the offenders, and being, as he reiterates every quarter of an hour, a member of the police force himself, we trust he will obtain the Rs. 5,000 at which he lays his damages, from the Government, whom he intends to prosecute.—*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal.*

STEAMER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 16th, 12 NOON.—Mail steamer Deccan sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 16th, 4 P.M.—Mail steamer Behar sailed for China.

GALLE, 16th, 7 P.M.—Mail steamer Geelong sailed for Australia.

TUTICORIN, 17th, 10 A.M.—H. M. ship Cassock, from Sheerness, anchored last evening.

KURRACHEE, 17th, 5 P.M.—Steamer Cashmere, with Gulf Mails, arrived from Gwadur.

BOMBAY.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—We learn that the Chief Justice is to preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which will commence on the 28th inst.

THE NEW JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur assumed charge of his appointment as acting Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court yesterday.

ADEN.—Under section I. of Bombay Act III. of 1867 (the Bombay Cantonment Act), Government has declared that that Act shall come into operation at once in the cantonment of Aden.

AHMEDABAD.—The Government has specially extended the operation of section 31 of the "Bombay District Police Act, 1867," to all lands within a distance of 300 yards from the town walls of Ahmedabad.

BODWUD.—The Government has declared Act XXVI. of 1850 (Municipal Act) in force in the town of Bodwud, in the Khandeish collectorate, from the 15th of July 1869.

SAILORS' HOME.—The Superintendent of the Sailors' Home desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:—A. Hay, Esq., Rs. 10; R. J. E., Rs. 3. Also parcels of clothing from J. R. Duxbury, Esq., and F. Jones, Esq.

A PUBLIC FERRY.—The Government has sanctioned the establishment of a public ferry at the village of Rela, in talooka Mangaum, of the sub-collectorate of Colaba, under the provisions of section 2 of Bombay Act II. of 1868.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 1,56,45,404, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 34,700; of the total, Rs. 1,56,08,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Rutnagherry collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st May informs us that there was a slight fall of rain in almost all the talookas. Sowing operations had commenced, and the state of public health was good.

CANDASS NARONDASS.—In consequence of the precarious state of his health, the Banian merchant, Candass Narondass, who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Insolvency Court last year, has been discharged by the order of Government.

AN ENTERPRISING MARWAREE MERCHANT.—We hear that a wealthy Marwaree merchant of Hydrabad has arrived in Bombay for the purpose of making arrangements to open a firm in England, and that he intends to send five or six Marwarees to conduct his business there.

PLEADERS.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have issued sunuds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practice as pleaders in the districts set forth against their names :—Kashinath Pucushram Gadgil, Poona; Gunnesh Balcrushna Prudhan and Eshwantrao Bapoojee Vydia, Tanna.

NEW PORTUGUESE CHURCH.—A meeting will take place on Sunday morning next, at half past 10 o'clock, in the new building of S. Patricio de Souza at Cavel, concerning the erection of a new Portuguese Church, as may be seen from an advertisement in another column. Those interested are invited to attend.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—It is officially notified that the red buoy, marking the rock to the south-east of the Oyster Rocks off the port of Karwar, and distant from the Oyster Rock Lighthouse about one mile, has broken adrift from its position, and cannot be replaced until after the monsoon.

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.—We learn from the weather report of the Dharwar collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st May that rain fell heavily in some places and slightly in others, and that the sowing of rice had in some places commenced. The sugar-cane crop was thriving well. Cholera prevailed in some villages, and the other places were healthy.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 15th June, was 329, being an increase of 11 as compared with the preceding week, 44 more than the total of the week ending 16th June 1868, and 43 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 71 births were reported.

THE LOSS OF THE GREAT NORTHERN.—The Governor in Council has appointed Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Lieutenant G. O'Brien Carew, late I. N., to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of the ship Great Northern, off Bassein, on the 7th instant. The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at half-past 2 P.M.

A SERIOUS CASE OF THEFT.—The other day Mr. Rimington appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate, on behalf of Messrs. Luckmidas Khimjee and Dwarkadas Vussonjee, trustees of the late Goculdas Tejpall, and obtained summonses against Premjee Lilladhur, Tricumjee Govindjee, Hurkissondas Jugjeevan and Undoo Lilladhur, mehtas in the service of the firm of the deceased, for the theft of silver pots, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 10,000, belonging to the estate of the deceased.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. J. James, yard inspector at the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway, died rather suddenly. There appears to be some mystery about the cause of his death. So far as we have been able to learn, he had been ill for a few days, and had been ordered by the medical gentleman who was treating him to remain in his house; and yesterday he died suddenly. A *post mortem* examination of his body is to be made this morning; at present we can only state that it is thought he may have taken an overdose of opium.

THE CASE AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION.—In order to avoid any misunderstanding arising from connecting the name of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Bharoocha with the firm of Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co., while noticing in our yesterday's issue the summonses obtained by him against certain officers of the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, we are requested to state that Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Bharoocha is not connected with the firm of Messrs Framjee, Sands, & Co., beyond being employed in their office.

THE CURRENCY.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 15th June, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 7th June :—

	15th June.	7th June.
Rs. 10 Note	Rs. 26,77,810	Rs. 27,42,750
Rs. 20 ,,	Rs. 16,34,740	Rs. 16,58,880
Rs. 50 ,,	Rs. 25,05,500	Rs. 25,80,900
Rs. 100 ,,	Rs. 54,47,500	Rs. 56,06,400
Rs. 500 ,,	Rs. 17,85,500	Rs. 17,88,000
Rs. 1,000 ,,	Rs. 3,54,54,000	Rs. 3,51,80,000
Total..	Rs. 5,05,03,100	Rs. 4,98,65,830

CHARGE OF SHOOTING DOGS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. R. H. Showell, a Hindoo cotton merchant by name Hurry Mowjee, obtained a warrant against one Powshia on a charge of shooting his dogs. The complainant said—"I have a bungalow at Bhoewadda, Parell, where my family, servants and dogs are. I was informed by my brother's son on the 27th of last month that one of my dogs was shot dead by one Powshia, and another dog shot and wounded in the leg. On Sunday last I went to Parell and saw that one of my dogs was wounded in the leg and another missing. The value of the dog killed was Rs. 30, and that of the dog wounded Rs. 25. One Nanabhoy and a Purdasee saw the dogs shot. I charge the said Powshia with killing and maiming the aforesaid dogs, and pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law."

OBSTRUCTION OF ROADS BY CATTLE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Baloo Bundoo and Gunnoo Rama, cattle drovers, were charged with causing an obstruction by negligence in the driving of cattle at the Breach Candy Road. It appeared that on Wednesday morning, about 10 o'clock, the prisoners drove about 200 cattle from the Candawady lane into the Breach Candy Road. A carriage came along the road. Two of the cows that were tied together came against it, one on one side and the other on the other, and the horse was stopped thereby. A policeman caught the two cows, and the carriage went on. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that this was an old-standing obstruction in the thoroughfares of Bombay; and the employers of these people had been warned before, and their servants fined more than once. The second prisoner was a small boy, not responsible, and was, therefore, discharged. The first prisoner was fined Rs. 50, or, in default of payment of the fine, to suffer a month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Presidency Bank was held yesterday in the offices of the Bank—Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee in the chair. An account of liquidation for the year ending 10th August, 1868, and a supplementary account for the six months ending 28th February, 1869, and the report of liquidators thereon, having been read, these were, on the motion of Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, seconded by Mr. Aitchechund Jugjeevun, received and adopted. It was then proposed by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehanghier Mody, —"That it is the opinion of the meeting that the calls due on the forfeited shares of the Bank should not be enforced, and that the liquidators be and they hereby are authorised to refrain from enforcing payment of the said calls." Mr. W. Bond proposed as an amendment that the calls should be enforced, at least in some cases. On the list, he said, he observed the names of some gentlemen who undoubtedly could pay, and as a representative of these he would mention the Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, who was said to have escaped very well from the consequences of the share-mania.) An effeminate voice—"No personalities." He (Mr. Bond) felt that a strong demand was all that was wanted to obtain the full amount of the calls from many of the gentlemen on the list. He would propose that the liquidators should be authorised to take such measures as they considered advisable. But he thought some effort should be made to get the calls from such men as the Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee, a man not reputed for great public spirit, and to whom a claim of Rs. 2,000 would be a mere flea-bite. One gentleman said he did not agree to the enforcement because other banks had not enforced their calls on forfeited shares, and one or two other gentlemen held that if it was enforced against rich men it should also be enforced against poor men. Mr. Bond said that as the feeling of the meeting appeared to be against him he would withdraw his amendment, and the motion was then carried without dissent. On the motion of Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, seconded by Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, it was agreed "that the thanks of the shareholders are due to the liquidators [Messrs. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, and Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia] for the able manner in which the liquidation has been conducted; and in consideration of the valuable services rendered by them, and which are still being rendered, to the shareholders in realising the assets of the Bank, that a gratuity of Rs. 12,000 be granted to them, such sum to be divided equally between the said liquidators." A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PROGRESS AMONGST THE HINDOOS.

MR. MOOLJEE THACKERSEY, a Banian merchant, (who was put out of his caste for going to England about two years ago,) and about a dozen other Banians intend, we hear, proceeding to Europe by the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer Neera on the 21st instant.

WEATHER REPORTS.

KOLAPORE, 17th, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 84.

CANNANORE, 17th, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind north-west, thermometer 79, barometer 30·005, rain 4 cents.

COCHIN, 17th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, barometer 30·044, thermometer 81, sky cumulus.

TUTICORIN, 17th, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, strong westerly winds, thermometer 92.

PAUMBEN, 17th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 89, barometer 29·95.

VINGORLA, 17th.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 86, wind south-east moderate.

CARWAR, 17th.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly variable, thermometer 83, barometer 30·05, rain 26 cents.

MARRIAGE OF A HINDOO WIDOW.

A MARRIAGE of peculiar interest to some sections of the Hindoo community was celebrated at the Gowalia house of the Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba on Tuesday evening. The bridegroom was Mr. Pandurang Venayek Karmarkar, a teacher; the bride was Venu Bai, widowed sister of Mr. Waman Prabhakar—both of the Chitpawun section of the Brahmin Paranjpey caste and, we are told, "respectably born and situated;"—and the ceremony derived its interest from the circumstance that it was the first public marriage of a Hindoo widow, and that it took place under the auspices of the Hindoo Widow Marriage Association and in presence of numerous spectators, including several Europeans. The bridegroom was a bachelor of twenty-five years of age, whilst his better-half was his junior by eight years,—having become a widow at an early age. The existence of the present feelings on the subject of widow-marriage rendered it desirable that the sympathy of some of their people should be shown towards the young couple, and accordingly the Widow Marriage Association undertook the conduct of the ceremony. After the usual procession for the bridegroom, the marriage ceremony took place, as we have mentioned, in the bungalow of the Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, who is secretary of the association, and had his house neatly decorated and the garden brilliantly illuminated on the occasion. As the father of the bride is dead, Mr. Moroba had kindly granted his house for the celebration of the nuptials, and the bride was given away by her brother. Now that the ice is broken, we believe other widows may be given in marriage. Tuesday was the last day of the marriage season in Bombay; but we believe that any Hindoo gentleman who is determined to get married, may legally do so by paying a flying visit across the holy water of the Nerbudda, which would seem to be as good as an asylum for love-lorn swains as the far-famed Gretna Green.

A correspondent sends us the following notes, which will no doubt prove interesting to many of our readers :—

"The preliminary ceremony of invoking and installing the deities was performed in the early part of the day at the respective residences of the spouses, and the exchange of the present of clothes and other articles took place in the afternoon. About a quarter past 5 o'clock the friends and relatives of the bride moved in a procession, preceded by a native band, from the bride's quarters to those of the bridegroom's to perform the ceremony, entreating the bridegroom to come away and wed. After the ceremony of entreaty was over, the bridegroom was seated in an open four-wheeled carriage drawn by a pair of fine bay horses, and—followed by friends and a party of foot and mounted police—moved in a grand procession towards the residence of the bride. He arrived there at a quarter past 6 o'clock, and was conducted into the house and made to sit on a platform made of clay. After a short ceremony, he was taken into an adjoining hall when the bride was brought, and, after reciting a few prayers to the different deities, the contract of marriage was sealed by joining the hands of the spouses, and the bridegroom tieing the marriage string to the neck of the girl, and the girl putting a flower garland on his neck. This union was announced at 6-38 by the sudden beating of the band and acclamations of joy, and in the presence of a respectable number of Brahmins and persons of other classes. No sooner did the solemnization of the nuptials take place, than there was a spontaneous stir amongst the visitors—every one vieing to be the first to congratulate the pair—and there was such a rush towards the door of the room in which the spouses had been seated, that for a short time there was a great confusion; and had it not been for the prompt interference and assistance of the police, some serious accident would have been the result. When order was restored every one of the visitors had the opportunity of satisfying his curiosity, and several European ladies expressed their sympathies and wished the rescued female a long course of happiness accompanied by every comfort and health.

"There was a grand party at night in the bride's hall, where more than a hundred Brahmins and other friends had a sumptuous dinner.

"The surrounding gardens and the house were tastefully illuminated. Amongst the Europeans who witnessed the ceremony were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilson, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Wyllie, Mr. Showell and family, Mr. Hearn, Dr. Dallas, Dr. Hunter, &c. There was a very large attendance of native and Parsee gentlemen, among whom were Dr. Bhau Dajee, Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mundlick, Nana Morojee, Dhirajlal Mathooradass, Lukmidass Khimjee, Dadoba Pandoorung, Mahdew Govind Ranade, Ramkrishna Gopal, Balla Mangesh Wagle, Govind Wittul, Dosabhoy Framjee, Narayen Wassoodew, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, &c., &c.

"The bridegroom was a bachelor. He is twenty-five years of age. He is a native of a village named Ari, about four miles distant from Rutnagherry. He learnt Marathi and English at Poona, and is at present an assistant school master in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Sowda in the Khandeish Collectorate.

"Venu Bai, the bride, is the daughter of Prabhakur Bhat Paranjpey, a native of Mitgowne, a village some ten miles distant from Rajapoor. She had been married when nine years of age to one Narayen Vishnoo Aptey of Alibaug district, about the year 1864. She had the misfortune to lose her first husband within eight months from the time of her marriage. Both her parents are dead. Her father, Prabhakar Bhat, died only three months ago at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Her present age is seventeen years. She has three brothers, the eldest of whom performed the ceremony of giving away his sister to the bridegroom."

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—17th JUNE.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Poonum Kustoor was fined five rupees, or, in default of payment of fine, was to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven days, for travelling in a carriage of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line without a ticket.

APPLICATION AGAINST STORING OIL IN THE FORT.

IN the Fort Police Court on Wednesday Framjee Dosabhoy Wadia appeared before Mr. Connon to answer to a summons to show cause why the Court should not by a written order direct him to take such steps that the kerosine stored by him in buildings in Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, might not continue dangerous to human life or safety. The petition in this case had been presented by a number of the owners and occupiers of buildings in Bazaar Gate Street in the Fort, and asking His Worship to order the removal of a quantity of kerosine oil stored in their neighbourhood. The petitioners stated that they were grieved to find that in the house No. 76, the property of Bai Jumna, widow, formerly of Bombay, and now of Porebunder, in Kattywar, a dealer in glass, a man named Darasha Khursetjee had rented a godown and sublet the same to Messrs. Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co., and that the latter had stored therein about 10,000 gallons of kerosine oil. The petitioners referred to the crowded character of the locality, the highly inflammable and combustible character of the oil, and the danger there would be in case of fires, which were of so frequent occurrence in Bombay, destroying property and sacrificing many innocent lives.

The prosecution was represented by Dr. Barton, and on the case being called, Mr. Framjee Dosabhoy Wadia stated that he was the sole partner for the defence. He had instructed Mr. Prescot, he said, to appear on his behalf, but he had not yet come to Court. The hour fixed for the hearing of the case—12 o'clock—was now up, but the hearing was delayed in order to see if Mr. Prescot would appear.

Dr. Barton rose at the first interval in the business of the Court, and said that he thought they had now done all that should be done, however he did not wish to press. He was generally punctual himself and thought that other gentlemen should be so.

The Magistrate remarked that he should not think anything of the legal professional gentlemen, but Dr. Lumsdaine and others were in attendance, and he did not wish to detain them.

Dr. Barton then proceeded to show that the case came within the jurisdiction of the Court. Section 64 of Act XXI. of 1862 gave power to order the removal of materials that were inflammable or otherwise likely to prove injurious to human life or property. That Act did not apply in all points to Bombay, but some portions of it had been extended to Calcutta and afterwards to Madras and Bombay; therefore there was no doubt that this case came within His Worship's jurisdiction, and he would now proceed to prove that the materials were dangerous and ought to be removed. He did not mean to say that it would be a bad thing that a great portion of the native town should be burnt down. They would not like to sacrifice life for the ornament of the town. It might be a great improvement if a deal of property were burnt down, but then some innocent lives might be lost, and that would be a pity, for they would not like to see a hair of a head scorched.

Dr. Lumsdaine, Health Officer, was then examined by Dr. Barton, and he deposed—The fact of kerosine oil being stored in the premises referred to in the summons, has been brought to my knowledge in my professional capacity. I have personally inspected the premises. The oil is in very considerable quantities—I should think there are about 1,200 or 1,300 cases.

Mr. Prescot remarked that there was no use for going further with this case, for the Magistrate had only power to make an order and the defendant was ready to obey it. This action was even vexatious, for they were to remove the material and had intimated they were to do so.

Dr. Barton—But you have not done so.

Mr. Prescot—Dr. Lumsdaine will tell you that we are ready.

Dr. Barton—But this is not the first day nor the first of seven days. If he had been intending to remove it by fair means he has had plenty of time, but he has not done it, and the penalty is Rs. 200 a day.

The Magistrate—Very possible, but the order for its removal has not been made yet.

Mr. Prescot—Of course not; and we are ready to submit to an order, and what is the use of bringing us here?

The Magistrate—Well, if you are ready to remove the oil, I will give you three days.

Mr. Prescot—I must ask for more. If Dr. Lumsdaine was consulted he would tell you the difficulty there is in getting a large godown. We have been endeavouring to get one but cannot.

The Magistrate—If Dr. Lumsdaine fixes a time I shall be glad to abide by that.

Mr. Prescot—We have not only to get a godown, but we have to get one where the neighbours will not annoy us. This godown has been occupied for the last seven years and has never been complained of before this time, and we think we should get a little time to look out another.

The Magistrate—But it is more than a fortnight since the summons was served. The rent, I suppose, is the difficulty.

Mr. Prescot (with a laugh)—Oh no, we don't care for a few rupees, but we want to get one out of the way, and that is rather a difficult thing to do. We don't know where we are to put it.

Dr. Barton—We should not lose sight of the main point. Laughing is a very pleasant thing at times, but we want this kerosine oil removed.

Mr. Prescot.—We have had the godown for seven years, and now all at once, without any notice, we are called on to remove the goods.

Dr. Barton—Reckless instructions, though coming from a client, are dangerous.

Mr. Prescot.—Quite so, Dr. Barton: I hope you will remember that.

Dr. Barton—Don't interrupt me, if you please.

Mr. Prescot—*You* are interrupting *me*.

Dr. Barton—They have never offered to remove it.

Mr. Prescot—To whom?

Dr. Barton—To my client.

Mr. Prescot—Is he the public officer? We have offered to the public officer.

Dr. Barton—How many days would it require, Dr. Lumsdaine, to take away this oil?

Dr. Lumsdaine—The mere carting would not take very long.

Dr. Barton—I will be willing to abide by any time Dr. Lumsdaine fixes.

Dr. Lumsdaine—I think that is not a question for me. It is a question of renting a godown, and does not hang on anything I could say.

Mr. Prescot—Can you tell us any neighbourhood where we would be safe to put it?

Dr. Lumsdaine—I should think probably in some of those large compounds about Mazagon you might be able to get a house. There are generally houses there that stand in the centre of large compounds.

The Magistrate remarked that he thought there should not be much difficulty in getting a place.

Mr. Prescot—Oh, then, we will remove it in three days if you find a place.

The Magistrate—That's if you are not particular as to rent.

Dr. Barton—There are lots of bungalows at Malabar Hill.

Mr. Prescot—Well, we will remove it to Malabar Hill; is that the order?

Dr. Barton—No, no, I say nothing about the order.

The Magistrate—There is no dispute as to facts as I understand. You consent to remove on an order being given. Why not take it to Karanja?

Mr. Prescot—How would we supply our customers? It is a mere joke that, and in spite of your Worship's pleasantry——

Dr. Barton—Who commenced it?

The Magistrate said there seemed no doubt that the defendant would have to remove the material. He would suspend his order for seven days, and if the material were not removed by that time——

Mr. Prescot—Under these circumstances we will dispute the case and go into proof. Here the public puts up with this for seven years and then steps in at the beginning of the monsoon and says we must remove it; of course public interest must be protected, but there should be some regard for private interests also.

The Magistrate—Well, if we are to have a discussion we must have it in order, for it has not been so yet.

Dr. Barton—I have not been out of order.

The Magistrate—No, but there has been a want of order. I must have sufficient evidence on my notes to prove that the oil is dangerous, and I don't have that yet.

Dr. Barton—I was going on to show that when Mr. Prescott interrupted.

The Magistrate—Do you admit that the oil is dangerous?

Mr. Prescot—Well, we don't admit that it is more dangerous than many other things are.

The Magistrate—Oh really, I beg your pardon, but we can't hear any more in this way, we must go on with the case in a regular manner.

Dr. Lumsdaine was then further examined by Dr. Barton as follows:—Do you believe, from scientific knowledge that kerosine oil stored in large quantities in public places, such as the Fort in Bombay, is dangerous to public safety? (A.)—I think it is calculated to be so.

(Q.)—This oil is of a highly inflammable nature, is it not? At what heat will it ignite? (A.)—I may perhaps explain what it is. Kerosine oil is a fluid hydro-carbon, like naptha, and other preparations obtained from petroleum. The oil itself will not burn, but it is volatile, and gives off a vapour which, when mixed with atmospheric air at a certain temperature, is highly inflammable.

(Q.) Do you consider it better for the safety of life in the Fort that it should be removed?—(A.) Yes, I do. I think it will be very much better.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prescot—You have examined the godown in which this oil is kept?—(A.) I have. The oil is in hermetically closed tins, two tins in each wooden case. This of course lessens the danger of storing. The temperature of the godown was 90° fahr. I subjected the old to the "flash test," and it flashed at 98° fahr.

(Q.) Do you think it is dangerous when hermetically sealed?—(A.) It is calculated to be dangerous.

(Q.) Then it is not dangerous?—(A.) Well, gunpowder is not, until ignited. (A laugh.) The oil itself is not dangerous except in case of fire.

(Q.) But all oil would be dangerous in case of fire? If you pour oil over a fire it is dangerous?—(A.) It feeds the flame.

(Q.) Then kerosine would not be more dangerous than others?—(A.) Its vapour is explosive.

(Q.) Not much more?—(A.) I don't enter into degrees of danger.

(Q.) Would kerosine be more dangerous than a store full of brandy?—(A.) It would, because of its vapour.

(Q.) But spirit burns itself and this does not?—(A.) Assuming there was leakage there would be diffused through the godown a highly inflammable vapour which would explode directly a light came near it. In this way it would be more dangerous than brandy. I told the defendant that he must take measures to remove the oil, and he at once said he would look out for a suitable godown.

Mr. Prescot—Would your Worship take a note of that, for it is of importance to my client?

The Magistrate took a note of this evidence and remarked that he did not doubt the defendant had been desirous to meet Dr. Lumsdaine's wishes.

Mr. Prescot—From some remarks on the other side I thought it was not so plain.

Dr. Barton—The "remarks" were that the defendant had not given my client intimation that he was willing to remove the material.

Mr. Prescot—Well, I am in possession of the Court just now, don't interrupt me, please.

Dr. Barton—I beg your pardon, if you make a remark about me, I will answer it, though it be to-morrow.

Mr. Prescot—Well, you may answer me, but wait till the proper time, if you please.

Dr. Barton—How long is it, Dr. Lumsdaine, since you called the attention of this Parsee gentleman to the oil?

Dr. Lumsdaine—It was subsequent to the 13th May.

Dr. Barton—On the 14th or 15th May.

Mr. Prescot—Now Dr. Lumsdaine did not say 14th May. Dr. Barton said 14th May.

Dr. Barton—I understood Dr. Lumsdaine to mention the 14th May. But really your Worship I am not in the habit of receiving such uncouth treatment in a court of justice. I think that my standing in this Court and my age entitle me to be protected.

Mr. Prescot—Don't for a moment think I wish to insult you, Dr. Barton, it's all fair play in Court. It *is* fair play, and it is *not* fair play by any means to quote your age against my youth.

The Magistrate—The appreciable source of danger to your mind, Dr. Lumsdaine, would be in a case of fire?—(A.) Yes.

(Q.) There is no great chance of spontaneous combustion—(A.) No, the oil is in hermetically closed tins.

(Q.) Nothing but a fire in the neighbourhood would excite your alarm.—(A.) No.

(Q.) But that would make it very dangerous.—(A.) Yes.

The Magistrate—Well, I don't think you need contend much more. Mr. Prescot, really you cannot dispute the facts much more; there is nothing to dispute.

Mr. Prescot held that kerosine was not so dangerous as spirits. The spirit store was very dangerous, and when it caught fire it blazed like a furnace. He submitted that it was vexatious that an outsider like Mohundass Davidass should drag the defendant into the Police Court even when he was in communication with the [illegible] and proved refractory, no doubt Dr. Lumsdaine would have taken steps against him; but he had not been refractory, and the Health Officer did not hurry him doubtless for the reason that there was no reason in case of fire. He did not maintain a right to have the stores in the Fort, but he asked for three weeks time in order to look for a godown.

Dr. Barton produced a document and remarked that though the same rule did not apply in India as in England, kerosine was not allowed to be kept within 150 yards of houses.

Mr. Prescot—That is because it is stored in barrels at home.

Dr. Barton—That is not in the Act.

Mr. Prescot—Well, you have no right to produce the Act.

The Magistrate—I adjourn the case for a fortnight, and I am satisfied with the evidence that the oil is dangerous, and I have authority to give a written order which, if nothing is done at that time, I will give.

Mr. Prescot—I suppose you don't order us to remove all of it. We can surely keep a quantity in town for sale. The written order will be to remove it except so much as will not be a cause of danger. I believe gunpowder is kept in small quantities in the Fort, for there is some in a store under my office and there was a fire next door to it.

The Magistrate—The case is adjourned for two weeks, and if the oil is not removed by that time, an order will be issued which it will be dangerous not to comply with.

The case was accordingly adjourned.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th, 11 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted to Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 15th June, via Russia, 31st May.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 10th, 11th, and 12th.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 11th.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th June is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 14	0 3
,, Calcutta	1 52	2 23
,, Madras	6 50	4 27

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER OF THE PRESIDENCY.

(Before MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, Esq.)

William Richardson vs. Kahandas Muncharam, Executive Engineer of the Presidency.

THE plaintiff in the above case brought an action against the defendant to recover Rs. 500, as damages sustained by him by reason of neglect on the part of the defendant to take necessary precautions and provide for the safety of life and property in connection with certain works on the Esplanade road under defendant's control, as follows:—One horse rendered useless by fall, Rs. 450, and repairs of buggy broken by fall, Rs. 50.

Mr. Cleary, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Major Goodfellow for the defence.

Mr. Cleary stated that the defendant was the Executive Engineer of the Presidency, and that under his directions a drain was opened on the Esplanade. There was no light at night, and the result was that the defendant's horse was injured and the buggy broken.

Mr. Manockjee—The Executive Engineer

THE INDIA OFFICE AND THE STAFF CORPS.

MANY of our readers might like to read the following extracts, published by the *Times of India*, from a private letter which has come into its hands and the writer of which is said to be "eminently qualified to estimate the effect and bearing of the recent despatch from the Secretary of State in refusing to meet the Government of India's proposals for the retirement of Field Officers":—

"This despatch from the Duke of Argyll plays 'Old Harry' with the Staff Corps. The gist of the whole lies in para. 43:—

"When the time shall have arrived for carrying out the instructions contained in Sir S. Northcote's despatch of July 9, 1867, No. 184, and placing a limit to the establishment of colonels with colonel's allowances, all apprehension of an undue charge on this account will of necessity come to an end.

"It would appear, indeed, from a calculation made by General Hannyngton, that when the Staff Corps shall have attained to us normal condition, the whole of the retiring allowance, including 100 colonel's allowances, will probably not exceed £300,000 annually."

The whole despatch disperses a *fallacy*, and conveys a *threat*. The fallacy is that which we have all been led away by, *i. e.*, the assumption that all Staff Corps lieut.-colonels would in twelve years attain to colonels' allowances. No such thing. People stupidly forgot that the 12 years term may be lengthened to 15, 18, or any other term that it may suit Government to appoint. Ultimately *successions* to vacancies will be the rule; and there is nothing to show that Staff Corps lieut.-colonels of my standing will not have to wait their twenty years for their off-reckonings. Nothing could more clearly exemplify the insensate folly of the younger members of the Staff Corps. They took it for granted, that all prizes of the service, quite regretting that after thirty had pressed, into the favoured ranks, (*i. e.*, down as far as lieut.-colonels ——, and ——— or thereabouts) nothing but death vacancies will give off-reckonings in *succession*; thus rendering the attainment of this "the one retiring allowance" a speculative and problematical prospect for which the younger members of the present Staff Corps would do well not to look too confidently, for the chances are several score to one against their ever attaining it!

The *threat* conveyed in the Duke's despatch is, that the undoubted power of the Secretary of State, to fix the time when off-reckonings shall be succeeded to, and not earned after so many years, will be brought into use as needed; and nothing whatever can be done by the victims to get rid of the old "off-reckoners." They can't be bought out. Nothing but death will remove them. The stress thus put on the Staff Corps men will slowly increase as times go on. The term may very gradually rise from twelve years to thirteen, to fourteen, &c.; but gradually the hopes of succession will become so dim that men will, as of old, be glad to take their pensions and go home rather than wait an indefinite number of years for their colonels' allowances. The best advice one can give to Staff Corps men is, to save every penny they can against the day when they will have to eke out their scanty pension, and will have to give up finally all hope of the glittering prize which originally tempted them into the meshes which your paper has showed them the danger of so often.

The Duke falls into an error in para. 39 regarding our pensions. He says—

"Pensions are intended, not as inducements to officers to retire while still capable of work, but as a recognition of former services, in the event of their retiring to suit their own convenience, or from failure of health before they have reached a disqualifying age."

The analogy of England has misled him. There, pensions are for the worn-out and discarded—in India, they are a *deferred portion of our pay*. We cannot claim anything in addition to them, for we knew the amount on entering the service, and the depreciation of money between date of joining and retiring is a chance. Were money doubled in value or purchasing power we should still receive our £192 or £292, and if the £192 of 1840 is only worth £130 in 1875 it is the fortune of war, and does not affect the contract any more than if it were worth £250. The finance question appears to be thoroughly disposed of in these papers. The course of time may bring us to an army of greyheaded lieut.-colonels, but the bed on which colonels shall be laged in Elysium is to be strictly Procrustean, as (pardon me) many a *crusty un* will have shortly to comprehend and growl over. The claims of the Staff Corps men to Bonus is absurd. *They* compromised that claim when they entered the Staff Corps;—but the unfortunate Local is still before all the world stripped of his rightful claims to compensation for this barked expectation which was so solemnly guaranteed him.

I am sorry to see the *Times of India* advocating a Staff Corps. It is an entire mistake. Confining a general to a "small select" Staff Corps would be merely to keep out the Wellingtons and Clives of an army—the slow ripeners—from a general's sphere of selection. All officers should be regimental; the choice of officers should be extended to the whole extent of the army, and the general should choose and be responsible for his assistants. The substitute for this natural selection—a Board of Examiners, will turn out good clerks, but only by chance good officers. If patronage were considered a sacred trust and not a perquisite we should soon hear nothing about inferior staffs. Punish a general for an inefficient staff and they would soon be things of the past.

This despatch makes it clear that the India Office sticks to it Staff Corps system—irregular regiments, and the rest of it, without doubt or misgiving, and that no change to the old system is contemplated there. So we shall, at all events, have the Staff Corps thoroughly tried. It is a clumsy device for increasing Indian officers' pay. As that pay was too small we must be content. I fancy there will be some few, but very few retirements now. I see I have not noticed the fact that the Duke confirms the promise made in 1867, that all entering up to that date should succeed to off-reckonings, (Lord Cranborne's despatch of 8th August 1866), so that all who entered the Staff Corps up to that date are *as* safe as a Secretary of State's assurance can make them; but that is not saying much. This new despatch confirms some Staff Corps privileges, especially security from being shelved except for moral delinquency, as in this para.:—

"The officers of the late Indian service who joined the Staff Corps, under Lord Cranborne's despatch of August, 8, 1860, have been informed that they have not rendered themselves, by so doing liable to be placed on half pay, under G. O. No 826, of September 17, 1861, upon any grounds other than such as would have justified their removal from the effective strength of the army had they not joined the Staff Corps.

"Under the spirit of this notification, the removal of an officer who entered the service before 1858, on the ground of his having failed to pass in the native languages, will not be justifiable. Other measures, to which I shall presently allude, must be resorted to, with a view to the speedy reduction of the unemployed list."

—Yours, &c.,

CURIOUS TRIALS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, *May 19th*.—It is a long time since I have taken a survey of the doings in the realms of Themis—so we will now have a look at the Palais de Justice. Imprimis: the long pending case of Princess Isabeau de Beauvau Craon has come to a close; and it is so long since the last hearing that I am afraid I must refresh the reader's memory, and tell him what it was all about. The suit was brought by Princess de Beauvau, who petitioned the Civil Tribunal of the Seine to "interdict" Princess Isabeau, her daughter, or, in plain English, to declare her *non compos mentis*, and deprive her of all control over her property (which is very large.) The petitioner set forth that her daughter, who had at first been only a little eccentric, gradually grew more so, allowed herself to be influenced by quacks, spirit-rapping adventurers, &c. First, she took to patronising a charlatan named Dhelle, who pretended he had invented an electric fluid for bathing and washing. Princess Isabeau was so much struck with this brilliant discovery that she lent him large sums of money for the purpose of "carrying on experiments." At the plate in a country house at Garches, near St. Cloud, which belonged to the petitioner, but which she allowed her daughter, the defendant, to occupy, suddenly disappeared. It was discovered that it had been pawned by another of the Princess Isabeau's *protéges*, an homœopathist. The petitioner had at various times remonstrated with her daughter as to the absurdity and folly of her behaviour, but to no purpose, and things were going on in this uncomfortable way when the petitioner was startled, just about a year ago, at receiving the following note:—

"June 29, 1868.

"Madame la Princesse,—I went to Garches on Sunday afternoon, and found my dear Isabeau so very ill that I induced her to leave, though she objected, under pretext that she did not like parting with her horses. In order to pacify her, and above all to make her come with me, I gave orders that the horses should be brought away too. On our return from the seaside I shall have the pleasure of calling on you with my brother, Baron Lucius de Guldenstubbe. But meanwhile I must let you know something about our family. Under King Charles V., called the Wise, a period at which a number of German Bohemian noblemen were mixed up with French affairs, one Max Augustus de Guldenstubbe served with distinction in Normandy under Duguesclin. This nobleman married Louise of Hapsburg, fifth great granddaughter of the Emperor Rodolph. One of the children born of that marriage in 1340, Augusta Mathilda de Guldenstubbe, married Margrave Jacob of Nuremberg, from whom as you sprang the Hohenzollerns—the ancestors of the Kings of Prussia. Receive, &c.,

"Baroness JULID DE GULDENSTUBBE."

The surprise and indignation of the petitioner at receiving this note may be imagined. She went down to Garches, and heard that a tall, lanky old man and a hideous looking little hag, also very old, had come a few days before with a large van, and carried off Princess Isabeau and a quantity of furniture. These were the Guldenstubbes, the allies of the Hapsburgs, Hohenzollerns, &c. They had omitted to leave their address, but the petitioner discovered that they lived in the Rue de Trevise, and were spirit-rapping adventurers. Considerable amusement was caused in court by the description of their practices. The "Baron" has published a book about spirits and spirit-rapping, which he entitles "Experimental Pneumetology." He locks up a piece of paper in a box, and calls on the spirit of Cæsar, Hippocrates, &c., to favour him with their autographs. A rapping is heard, the box is opened, and the paper inside is found marked with a scrawl which the baron readily decyphers. Among the "autographs" thus obtained, and of which he gives facsimiles in his books, there is one of the "muse Polyhymnia." The signature of Hippocrates is recommended by the baron as a sovereign cure for bronchitis. Well, the petitioner tried hard to get her daughter out of the clutches of these adventurers. One of the friends of the Beauvau family, Count de Meffray, very ingeniously penetrated into their den, and saw Princess Isabeau in a dirty, narrow, filthy room, and tried hard to persuade her to come home. She was very incoherent, cried a good deal, said she had taken a fearful oath, and the count was about to carry her off bodily, when the baron made his appearance, flanked by a sergent de ville, who forthwith turned the count out. The petitioner's son, the defendant's brother, made another attempt to rescue his sister from the clutches of these spirit vampires, but it proved ineffectual. There was a violent scene, and on his getting out of his cab, on his return from the interview, a pistol he had taken with him, probably to frighten the Guldenstubbes, accidentally went off and killed him on the spot. Within about three weeks of her brother's tragic end Princess Isabeau wrote to the various members of her family that she was about to marry Baron de Guldenstubbe. To prevent such a disaster the petitioner and all the members of the family took the steps requisite to have the Princess Isabeau protected against herself, and a long course of litigation was commenced. Meanwhile Princess Isabeau ran away—first to London and then to Belgium; but she defended each successive stage of the proceedings by letter and by counsel.

At the last hearing she resolved on a bolder course. She appeared in court and defended herself in person, replying to a crushing speech of her mother's counsel. Her lady-like appearance, perfect composure, and self-possession produced great impression, and her speech was a very good one. On her rising the President, with that curious disregard of fair-play and common courtesy which characterises some French judges, of whom it is not too much to say that they are not an ornament to the bench, touchingly told her to "express herself in becoming terms." The Princess replied that she thought that remark might have been spared her, and that she would not forget that her mother was her opponent. She admitted she had run away, but simply because she knew that her family would have had her locked up as insane had she not done so. She then went on to argue very temperately that, if a taste for supernatural sciences were a proof of insanity then some of the highest in the land were insane. She set forth that the ground of the misunderstanding between her mother and herself was exclusively pecuniary, and related to the inheritance of her father. How that ended, and what the court, how that family council, decided upon, whether they believed this trumped-up charge of insanity. The Crown Advocate took up a whole day to state his opinion on the case. He held that the defendant was of sound mind, and urged that the petition of the defendant was not such as to justify interdiction, but, considering that the Princess had a tendency to be extravagant in money matters, appointed a *conseil judiciaire*, or curator, and adjudged her mother to pay her alimony at the rate of 2,000*l.* per month.

Another case of domestic difficulty in the higher circles has enlivened the same court. The defendant is also the bearer of a great historical name—Viscount de Turenne. Some few years ago the Viscount, whose fortune is not equal to his pedigree, married the widow of a wealthy Jew—Madame Bernheim. It does not appear to have been in any way a *mariage d'inclination*, but things were brought to a climax by the imprudence of the Viscountess. She retained the services, as nursery governess, of a young lady whose accomplishments were equal to her youth and beauty. The Viscount no sooner saw the pretty governess than he felt a great desire that she should teach him German, and she of course complied. The Viscountess, thinking that these German lessons were only a pretext, petitions the court to be allowed to prove the misconduct of which she supposes her husband to have been guilty, with a view to a judicial separation (divorce you know is not allowed by the French law.) The Viscount retorts that his wife's suspicions are utterly devoid of foundation, but the court held that there was sufficient ground for further inquiry, and Madame de Turenne has been allowed to bring forward proofs of her allegation. The only person deserving of pity in this case is the poor little governess, whose character and prospects must be ruined by the exposure and the *éclat* of such a case.—*Paris Letter*.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."

JOHN THOMAS AT ELYSIUM.

Mosr afternoons in May we go,
And figure in the Park of Hide,
Ho, what a sight is Rotten Row—
Likewise the Ring, our carridge ride.
Them faces, calm and bright, reweals
The better classes peace of mind,
A State by sympathy I feels,
The foot-board whilst I treads be'ind.

My hi ow 'appy they must be!
Ow rich, them raptured looks to wear!
So well-off only phancy me,
Thinks I—and seems their bliss to share.
They sheds it from their beamin' eyes,
Which 'tis a gladness to be old,
Like sunshine from unclouded skies,
When meddows glows with green and gold.

His hincome-tax he must enjoy,
Whose hindependence is secure;
Or sallery from some employ
As is guiced, well-paid, and sure.
No habject funk, no sawdid, dread
Of ruin aunts his noble breast.
That's why the Swells a hinfluence spread
That sets me, for a time, at rest.

Ence, hall you hugly slaves of toil,
Whose frowns and scowls base care betray!
This Paradise your looks would spile—
Keep your hill-favoured mugs away.
Your features is so painful coarse!
Though what makes countenances fine?
'Tis wealth, which some calls Labour's force
Conserved. There won't be much of mine.

Of five good meals a day, and plush,
Could I but count to my life's end,
For my costume I ne'er should blush,
However spruce, you may depend.
And has to work, I'd change my own
For nothing but superia pay,
With any Servant of the Crown,
That's subjec' to be turned away.

Down fawthought, drive paw drudges mad!
Down mean hanxiety and fear!
I won't look like a carewawn Cad,
A hobject in this 'eavenly sphere.
I may, with fascinatin' hi,
Some hairess catch in yonda scene;
But not with liniments all wry;
JOHN THOMAS keep your brow serene.

A PRETTY SIGHT IN PARIS.

AFTER all it seems that there is still some good taste extant in the drawing-rooms of Paris, although, from what the fashion-books and newspapers have told us, we may perhaps have doubted if such could be the case. *Mais voilà la preuve*:—

"Some young ladies of the *élite* of Parisian society have obtained at the last *fêtes* a real success, by showing themselves with their hair simply braided."

Hair "simply braided" is indeed to our mind simply charming, and we wonder how young ladies who have prettily-shaped heads can disfigure them with chignons and similar excrescences. A girl who simply braids her hair and wears nothing on her head but that which Nature has implanted there, will please the eye not only of the lover of the beatiful, but in like degree of the admirer of the sensible. A pleasant sight she likewise will present to the phrenologist, who in these days of monstrous feminine firsuteness can rarely get the chance of a sight of a girl's head; so much false hair is heaped upon it.

A simple glance would be sufficient, where the hair was simply braided, to show which bumps, or organs, appeared the most developed. Those of modesty and candour would be prominent, no doubt: while those of vanity and folly would be reduced to cavities. A man who wants to marry should look out for a girl whose hair is simply braided, for he then could form some notion of her cerebral qualities, before it was too late to escape being their victim.

THE GRAVITY OF A FLEA.

By an ingenious little instrument which is called a *pulexometer*, it has been found that the strength of the *Dolcecirritans*, or domestic flea, is "equal to eight hundred times its specific gravity." Without in the least questioning the truth of this scientific statement, we may be allowed to say that it really seems a joke to talk about a flea's "specific gravity." As if any one could specify the gravity of a flea! One might as well attempt to chronicle the humour of a cockchafer, as pretend to specify the gravity of a flea.

SOLILOQUY BY A SOT.

No SHWILFRID LAWSON, no! Sh' House 'fuses you permission,
On everybody'sh beer to put a prohibition,
An' every shober man in sh' 'bitual sot's position,
Him tha' sh got shelf-control, an' him' sh got weak volition,
To treat 'em bo' like boysh tha' 'sh shubjec' to tshuition,
Idiotsh an' imbeshilesh incap'ble o' cognition,
Ash t' how mush liquorsh more shan' sh goo' for zsheir nutrition,
To govern' em ash priestsh rule shlavesh of shupershtition,
All cause shome, like me, can't keep out o' zshish condition,
—Tha'sh reason why I shined zshe Liquor Law petition!

A RETREAT FROM THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

AT a time when marriage, owing to the cost of housekeeping and millinery, has become impossible for gentlemen of limited means, and the generality of young ladies are either eating their heads off or going out as governesses, Paterfamilias and Materfamilias will rejoice to hear of an opening for any pictorial talent their daughters may possess at "The Female Gallery of Art," established at 104, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, "for the sale of works of art executed by ladies only." We hope to hear that this institution is really selling pictures, not painters, and shall then deviate from propriety of speech so far as to say, with reference to the latter, that gals will do well to try the abovenamed gallery.

PROSPERITY AND PROGRESS.

OYSTERS are going,
Salmon is growing
Scarcer and scarcer, boys, year after year;
Mouths must be shut on
Beef, veal, and mutton,
Butcher's meat 's got so confoundedly dear.

Prices for chicken
Poulterers stick in;
Fowls are about twice as dear as they were.
Splendidly living
People are giving
Six, seven, eight, and nine shillings a pair.

House-rent is rising.
Very surprising!
Births still increase at a wonderful rate.
O the severity
Of our prosperity!
Hey! Will Posterity want or abate?

WHO'S AFRAID?

THE nation at large may make itself perfectly easy about its dispute with America. War can cost it nothing but its excess of population. The pecuniary expenses of any battles that the country may have to fight will of course, according to the Abyssinian precedent, have to be defrayed by the payers of Income-Tax.

SLAVERY IN AUSTRALIA.

THE slave trade, crushed in America, seems on the point of reviving in Australia, owing to the importation of Polynesian natives into Queensland to work the sugar plantations there. This trade is carried on by ship captains, who are nominally "emigration agents" but in reality nothing better than open and atrocious kidnappers. Their practice is to touch at some island where the inhabitants are uncivilised and cannot speak English, so that they cannot afterwards make known their wrongs, to decoy them on board under some pretence or other, and then, after driving or cajoling them below decks, to set sail at once. As many as 90 to 110 have been taken by one vessel in a voyage. In the latter instance 20 out of the 110 died before reaching land. These poor people are certainly sold in some way or other, for one captain declared openly that he had lost over £100 by the escape of some islanders. Horrible cruelties are perpetrated, as may perhaps be supposed. Naturally enough a sanguinary retribution is feared. However, as the missionaries and colonial bishops, backed by an influential section of the colonists and by the greater part of the press, are vigorously stirring in the matter, it is to be hoped that before long either that the scandal will be put down, or that the serious attention of the Home Government may be drawn to it.—*Standard*.

ROSSINI'S MESSE SOLENNELLE.

THE first performance of Rossini's *Messe Solennelle* took place on Wednesday morning, May 19, at St. James's Hall, with Mdlles. Titiens and Scalchi, Signor Mongini, and Mr. Santley as the solo singers, assisted by an efficient band and chorus of 250 performers.

Any act of homage which can be rendered to the memory and talents of Rossini is equally graceful and due from all countries, especially from England, which in this respect falls somewhat short of her Continental neighbours, whose ovations in honour of the great Italian master have been most numerous and grandly conducted ever since the period of his lamented demise.

Amongst the various selections of Rossini's music which the Italians and French have recently performed "In Memoriam," the *Messe Solennelle* has been given on several occasions with a high degree of reputed success. It was written later than the *Stabat Mater*, and there is every reason to believe it was the last work of the composer's life. Its first performance took place in the presence of Meyerbeer, Auber and a number of Rossini's private friends and admirers, who assembled together at the veteran composer's invitation, to learn that the light of his genius was not quenched by age or disuse.

This interesting representation took place in Paris, in the year 1864. It was evident that its composer deemed it at that time something of an experiment for the *Messe* was not even then arranged for the orchestra. The instrumentation of this work having occupied Rossini's latest hours, it comes to the world almost in the light of a testament bequeathed by one whose artistic genius has shed a halo of musical glory over the last three-quarters of a century. The *Messe* does not appear to have been intended by its author to take rank as an ambitious work. He himself originally designated it as *Petite Messe Solennelle*, and, it is said, when he first submitted it to the judgment of his friends in 1864, he was surprised into much higher appreciation of its merits than he had formerly entertained by their profuse commendations. The whole work is written in a pleasing manner, but is in no respect better suited to the purposes of devotional exercise than the *Stabat Mater*. But even if its form were as well adapted to the concert-room, it cannot be said to equal that popular work in those tuneful passages and that highly-dramatic expression which have procured for the *Stabat Mater* such an eminent share of public favour.

The "Kyrie" is one of the most simple parts of the work, and the "Gloria" and "Credo" the most elaborately outwrought.

The beautiful "Agnus Dei" and "Dona Nobis" are essentially Rossinian, and remind the listener of those delightful and pathetic prayer *motivos* of which such effective use has been made in many of the composer's best operas, where their character gains in effect by dramatic situation.

The *Messe Solennelle* is not a work which will enhance the reputation of its author, or enlist the sympathies of the learned musician, but it is one which is likely to become exceedingly popular, and will doubtless be regarded by the Roman Catholic Church with peculiar interest, being the final consecration of a long and honoured career of talents and usefulness to the combined aims of religion and the highest form of musical art.

The execution of the *Messe* was everything that could be desired, Mdlle. Scalchi's beautiful voice telling with remarkable effect, and Signor Mongini's and Mr. Santley's singing being heard to the best advantage. Signor Arditi conducted the *Messe* in his usual admirable manner.—*Standard*.

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Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M. D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M. D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 26, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near-sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 47 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,
Mr. Menist. Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance.

WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly improved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B. Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are peculiarly and improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied myself, some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parrett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parrett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES PARRETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 20 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfortable benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Hyde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all decyphers from his refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.

JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakspear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always